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No. 20,853

號三十五百八零萬二第

日三十月四年丑乙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 5TH, 1925

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號五月五年四十國民華中

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L. BAKER,
Manager.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE. WEEK DAYS

STATIONS	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.30	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.40	7.20
Shatin	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.50	7.30
Tai Po	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	6.00	7.40
Tai Po Market	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.10	7.50
Fanning	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.20	8.00
Shenzhen	7.40	10.15	11.30	1.00	2.15	5.35	6.30	8.10
Shenzhen	7.50	10.25	11.40	1.10	2.25	5.45	6.40	8.20
Shenzhen	8.00	10.35	11.50	1.20	2.35	5.55	6.50	8.30
Shenzhen	8.10	10.45	12.00	1.30	2.45	6.05	7.00	8.40

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

STATIONS	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.30	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.40	7.20
Shatin	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.50	7.30
Tai Po	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	6.00	7.40
Tai Po Market	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.10	7.50
Fanning	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.20	8.00
Shenzhen	7.40	10.15	11.30	1.00	2.15	5.35	6.30	8.10
Shenzhen	7.50	10.25	11.40	1.10	2.25	5.45	6.40	8.20
Shenzhen	8.00	10.35	11.50	1.20	2.35	5.55	6.50	8.30
Shenzhen	8.10	10.45	12.00	1.30	2.45	6.05	7.00	8.40

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

STATIONS	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Fanning	7.45	11.30	12.15	2.00	3.15	5.00	6.15	8.00
Shenzhen	8.40	12.25	1.10	2.45	3.20	5.05	6.20	8.05

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Office, Kowloon, or from
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Hongkong, 12th July, 1924.

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The Ideal Drink in the Hot Weather
THE ABSOLUTE PURITY

WILKINSON'S TANSAN
NATURAL MINERAL WATER

YOUR SAFEGUARD

"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS"

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From the address of President Coolidge to the Delegates of the World's
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RED RUSSIAN CAVIAR ...	in jar.	and	
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to inform Peak Residents, that on and after
Wednesday, May, 6th A Laundry Receiving
Office will be Open on the Basement Floor at
the Peak Hotel.

Will our Peak Customers also kindly note, that
dating from Saturday, May, 9th no further
collections or deliveries will be made at Peak
Residences, with the exception of any Laundry
Parcels which we might have on hand on that
Date. We suggest that Having One Central
Peak Depot, where Customers' servants can
deliver and receive parcels every day (Sundays
Excepted) between the hours of 8.30 to 5 p.m.,
Will considerably speed up the work and be an
improvement on the present system.

By Order,
The Manager,
THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

To the Publisher
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Please send me the
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS."
From.....1925, to.....
addressed as follows:

A Welcome Visitor
at any
time in
every
household. Every
Bug, Flea, Beetle,
Moth, Fly, etc., dies
once it has come into
proper contact with
KEATING'S

CHARLES LAMB CENTENARY. MR. A. BIRRELL'S TRIBUTE TO FAMOUS ESSAYIST.

A dinner was held recently in the Hall
of the Inner Temple at which a large
company gathered to do honour to the
memory of Charles Lamb. Lamb, who
was born at 9, Crown Office-row, stopped
at Crabb Robinson's chambers in the
Temple on March 29th, 1825, to slip into
the letter-box the note with the words,
"I have left the d-d India House for
ever. Give me joy."

The chair at the dinner was taken by
Mr. Augustine Birrell, K.C., and he pro-
posed the toast of The Immortal Me-
mory of Charles Lamb. He had been
told, he said, that he owed his position
that night to the fact that he was a
Bencher of the Inner Temple. If that
were so, he could only say that the com-
pliment was a double one, for which of
them would not wish to be able, even
for one evening, to join that ghostly
band of gaily old gentlemen who still
on dark nights paced up and down the
pavement just outside that hall in their
imaginations and in the enchanted pages
of the "Essays of Elia". Who would
not wish to join that small transfigured
band, so celebrated and so famous? He
was glad to see present a number of
intelligent ladies, who had always been
among the truest lovers of Lamb. It
was in fact one of the tests of an intel-
ligent lady whether she was that or
not.

His task in proposing the toast, he con-
tinued, might be considered an easy one,
but really it was very difficult. They
were all lovers of Charles Lamb. That
was why they were met together, and it
did not make his task easy. Supposing
a hundred lovers were to meet for the
purpose of extolling the varied charms
of the common object of their affection.
How would they after a time have re-
garded one another? Their meeting
would end in tumult and disorder. He
only prayed that their meeting might not
end in the same way.

It was not an easy task to praise
people—he would not say immoderately,
but adequately—and completely to satisfy
all the different lovers of the same per-
son. Inactive was much easier and
much more in his line. (Laughter.) To
abuse a man roundly was much easier
than to praise him wisely. The vein of
inveective, however, was closed against
him that night. He could not, and did
not wish to, indulge it, but the language
of praise was usually futile, feeble, and
even silly. It was particularly difficult
for him to speak in "gentle praise" of
Charles Lamb without running the risk
of saying something that might be
offensive to some others of his lovers.
How often in the last 63 years had he
been driven almost mad by hearing
some famous person, but nevertheless
a true lover, speaking of Charles Lamb
as the gentle Elia. It angered him be-
yond description.

A STRONG MAN.
The Charles Lamb he loved was a strong
man, one of the strongest and perhaps the
strongest man of the whole circle of his
acquaintance. The quality of gentleness
lay, like that of mercy, at the very base
perhaps of noble character, but as used
in connection with Lamb it seemed to
create in his mind a notion, he would
not say of weakness, but perhaps of ex-
cessive amiability. Now amiability was
not a quality anyone fell in love with.
All our great novelists—Dickens, Thackeray,
Fielding—had wrecked themselves
on this rock. We shrink from their
Amelias. (Laughter.) Therefore it was
irritating to hear Charles Lamb spoken
of as the gentle Elia. Lamb was a
strong man, in spite of that hereditary
taint of insanity which made such noble
havoc of his life. He was strong, he was
wise, and he was prudent; he was self-
denying, self-sacrificing and generous; so
generous and so self-denying that he was
able out of his slender means to afford
constant assistance to friends who, if
they had one-twentieth of his strength,
would never have stood in need of his
aids. Why call such a man gentle? He
need not enlarge on Lamb's character,
for they all knew it. Charles Lamb had
one frailty. They were told that fre-
quently—yes, certainly frequently—he
overstepped the limits of becoming
sobriety. He sometimes got drunk.

There were people who, on the strength
of this solitary weakness of this strong
man, had the impertinence to speak of
him compassionately—regrettably. He
could no more compassionate Charles Lamb
than he could claim to be his equal, and
as for regret, he did not mind saying
that he felt none. Frailties we must
have. Charles Lamb had one, and he
was prepared to thank Heaven for it,
for otherwise he thought he would have
found him, if he might be allowed to mis-
quote Wordsworth:
"A creature all too bright and good
For human nature's daily food."

What about the pleasure Charles Lamb
had given us? There was the delightful
letter—one of the most delightful in our
literature—which he wrote to the Rev.
H. F. Cary apologizing for what had
happened on the previous evening in the
rooms of his clerical host. In that letter
he apologized for having got intoxicated.
There was no letter in literature which
he read more frequently and with greater
delight and more profit. (Laughter.)

"SLENDER" AND "STOUT."
How often had he heard excellent
people refer to Charles Lamb's "ex-
quisite yet slender works." What in the
name of Heaven did they mean by the
word "slender" in that connection? In
the physical world "slender" was the
antithesis of stout. No doubt physically
Charles Lamb was a slender man—a
frail man. He somewhere spoke of his
legs as immaterial, though they carried
him many a mile from one foaming tan-
lard to another. What better use could
legs be put to except to carry a man on
charitable errands, and Charles Lamb's
legs, carried him on many charitable
errands to many a friend, who was only
too glad to see him enter his house with
assistance in his hands. He did not

understand what people meant when they
used this word "slender." Gibbon was
undoubtedly a stout man, yet no one
spoke of Gibbon's valuable but stout
works. (Laughter.) The word "slender"
was an innuendo that the work was un-
important. It was a word which should
be banished from comparative criticism.
(Laughter.)

"IMPORTANT" LITERATURE.

He did not understand the word "im-
portant" as applied to literature at all.
He did not see exactly what people
meant when they said Gibbon was im-
portant and Charles Lamb was not. What
about Charles Lamb's specimens from the
dramatists about the time of Shake-
speare? That was an important book
to this day. How many books held as
important from the hour of their birth
were now to be found paving the ground
of the pit of oblivion, while how many
casual contributions, it might be to
magazines, might be found a hundred
years after their appearance shining
under the canopy of heaven with an
effulgency all their own! Without
speaking disrespectfully of "historians,
philosophers, and poets—let them all
take their place according to their merits
—what was of real importance of Charles
Lamb? It was, he thought, that, during
the publication of the "works, and ever
since that time, they had in-filled in the
minds of young and impressionable
readers all over the English-speaking
world—he would not say the principles,
for he was once a politician, and he still
fought shy of that word—but the very
veins and sinews of literature, beauty,
taste, exquisitely refined feeling, and
delightful humour. It might be asserted
without exaggeration that no young man
or young woman anywhere, who had ever
really learnt to enter into the beauty
and the spirit of Charles Lamb could
ever be altogether vulgar or entirely
dull, and vulgarity and dullness were the
two chief enemies of the English race.
(Laughter.) He remembered some 45
years ago standing by the bedside of one
to whom he was bound by every natural
tie, who was fast approaching his last
day on earth, through much pain, and
who said to him as he came to his side:
"Do you know what I have been think-
ing about all the morning, so far as I
could think about anything?—Charles
Lamb's essay on Captain Jackson." And
as he uttered the name his features—
very soon to be committed to the grave
—wrapped themselves into something
very like a broad smile. Was it not
sheer nonsense to apply the words "un-
important" or "slender" to writings
like those which could so enter into the
fibre of a man's being that the memory
of them after perhaps long periods of
forgetfulness could bring pleasure, and
even joy, into some of the grimmest
hours of our common mortality? It
seemed to him that to speak of Charles
Lamb otherwise than as a most impor-
tant writer was blasphemy against the
very spirit of literature. (Cheers.) He
asked them to drink in silence—not
necessarily solemn silence—to the long
enduring memory of Charles Lamb.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth proposed the
toast of "The English Essay." He said
he rejoiced that our magnificent tradi-
tion in essay writing was so worthily
being continued at the present time. He
found in the daily and weekly Press every
week essays still worthy of being col-
lected and published in permanent form, and
in this respect he called attention to
some of the fourth articles in *The Times*
every morning and to the essayist who
for many years had contributed to the
Evening News.
Mr. G. K. Chesterton responded.

THE INDIA HOUSE.

Mr. J. C. Squire gave the toast of
"The D-d India House."
Lord Winterton, who replied, asked
whether the directorate of the India
House treated Lamb so badly. It was
true that they worked him very hard at
times, but it was an age when people who
had to earn their living were made to
work very hard. As an employee, Lamb
was rather difficult. *The Times* on that
day had an interesting article about
Charles Lamb, in which an incident was
recalled of his attitude towards his em-
ployers. It was not the sort of attitude
which would get him early promotion.
He was surprised that Lamb did not see
more of the romantic side of India
House, which symbolized the wedding of
Great Britain and India, a marriage
which he trusted would not be dissolved
in our time or in that of our children.
While they paid that night their tribute
to the genius of a great Englishman he
would say that India House represented
no mean or contemptible thing in the
history of our race. It stood for adven-
ture, energy, and enterprise in commerce
of which any people might be proud.
So long as the same spirit inspired us
to-day as inspired those funny old direc-
tors who frightened Lamb when he went
to see them, he did not think there would
be much wrong with the country or the
British Empire.

TRAMS & BUSES.

MOBILITY WINS.

The *Daily Mail*, commenting on the
fact that the receipts of the London
County Council's tramways fell £500,000
in 1924, causing a deficit of £160,000,
states that everywhere in Britain,
trams are suffering from competition by
motor buses, except where the municipal
authorities are able to exclude the buses
from the streets, and says: "The cum-
bersome, out of date and dangerous
tramways have become a serious financial
problem, and are the cause of constant
congestion of traffic. If they do not
pay in London, it is hard to see where
they can be worked at a profit. Their
deficiencies are so obvious that the ten-
dency is to abandon them in favour of
buses. Oxford and Cambridge have al-
ready abolished trams and Darlington,
Doncaster, and Ipswich are clearing out
theirs, and substituting motor buses,
which draw current by a trolley from
overhead wires."

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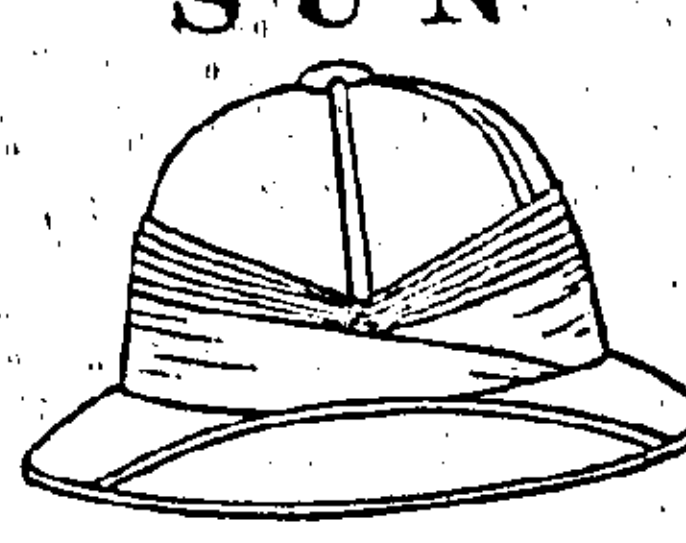
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RUBBER PROPAGANDA IN CHINA REPORT AND CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. MacGregor Knox, Propagandist of the F.M.S. Rubber Propaganda Committee, proceeded to China in December last for the purpose of

(a) Estimating the possibilities of China as a market for raw rubber and manufactured rubber goods; (b) Investigating the possibilities of introducing to the millions of China some article or articles manufactured from rubber; (c) Inquiring into publicity methods in China with a view to a future rubber propaganda campaign.

He visited among other places, the following centres: Shanghai and district; Nanking, Hankow and district; Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton and district and Hongkong.

Mr. Knox returned in March, and prepared a comprehensive report on his visit which was presented to the Committee. The report comprises 44 pages, divided into 36 sections and with five appendices consisting of 24 illustrations. The report under reference was a confidential document, and the following notes are issued for publication.

The military and political situation throughout many of the provinces of China is such that the present cannot be considered an auspicious time for the launching of any new commercial venture. The trading communities are confronted with difficulties which compel them to regard the immediate future with anxiety. Chief amongst these difficulties is that of transport by railways and canals. The desultory state of civil warfare which has existed during the past year in China has had many ill results, the outstanding one being the complete disruption of railway transport. Merchants are finding it the greatest difficulty in distributing imports up-country and godowns are carrying heavy stocks. General native cargo is not coming forward with any degree of regularity as the result of the transport conditions outlined above. Central authority has almost ceased in China and the "Writ" of the Peking Government is disregarded throughout most of the provinces. Foreign traders are unable, on this account, to obtain the helpful support from their respective Consular Services which would be forthcoming during normal times, and have no redress for irregularities perpetrated by local dictators. For example, "likin" is often levied several times on the same cargo during the course of a comparatively short transit, an example directly affecting the rubber industry is the "likin" of 816 (Mex.) imposed by the Canton authorities on all rubber goods distributed throughout the sphere of their influence.

It is not surprising to find the commercial community in China distinctly shy in respect of new enterprise, and this atmosphere of non-confidence and caution would certainly militate against the successful launching of a rubber propaganda campaign. While presenting a comprehensive scheme of publicity to the F.M.S. Rubber Propaganda Committee, the Propagandist, in view of present conditions throughout most of China has been compelled emphatically to recommend that this scheme be held in abeyance until conditions in China are considered more opportune. However, although China is passing through a period of stress, change, and instability, distinct signs of a brighter future are not entirely absent; but it is necessary to take a long view. Malaya is interested to know what amount of her products China may consume and to what extent it may be reasonably supposed that this consumption will increase.

At present China is a small consumer of rubber, and rubber products, and the present value of rubber imports is little more than £300,000 per annum, or slightly more than 1d. per capita of the population of all Chinese territory. It is natural to suppose that there must be a vast unexploited market for rubber products in China, and this position is reasonable, at the same time the consumption of rubber in China is contingent upon factors, which may be somewhat slow in developing.

From 75 to 80 per cent. of the population of China are directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood, and to obtain the necessities of life the struggle is bitter. The accumulated wealth amongst the labouring millions is small, and spending power per capita lower than in other countries. The Chinese labourer is more liberally endowed with intelligence than worldly goods. Extreme necessity, has made him a keen domestic economist, and although it would not be difficult to convince him that rubber had superior qualities in comparison with the materials now used in the making of his present type of footwear (many millions of Chinese go barefooted), necessity will force him to be influenced by the factor of cost, and price will be considered first, last and always.

If a market is to be secured amongst the millions of China for a cheap rubber sandal, the sandal must possess all the qualities of the present universally-used straw sandal; be distributed as widely and be as easily obtainable, and must cost about the same price. This cost would have to be to the consumer not

more than from 8 to 10 cents (Straits Currency). If a rubberised sandal can be distributed and retailed to the masses of China at about 10 cents, it is impossible to say what the sales may amount to per annum. There are many hundreds of millions of straw sandals consumed throughout China each year, and if these can be replaced by some form of rubber sandal, a very large consumption will result. Ultra-retail distribution would be necessary, as straw sandals are obtainable in every city, town and village throughout China, and are hawked in the streets. The making of these sandals is a home industry which provides occupation for many old men and women throughout China. In brief, there is a very large market in China for a cheap rubber sandal, if such a sandal can replace the cheap straw articles now in universal use and an organisation be created for extensive distribution. Propaganda may safely be left to do the rest.

VULCANISED AND CREPE RUBBER SOLES. Vulcanised rubber soles are extensively worn by the middle and better-off classes of China in the principal towns from Foochow to Canton. These soles are made at Canton, Foochow and Kowloon, and are also imported from Singapore. In contrast to the popularity of vulcanised rubber soles in the South, there is a decided prejudice against them in Central and Northern China, on account of extreme variations of climate.

Crepe rubber has been recently introduced to China and is likely to become popular amongst the better-off classes, and there is a decided probability that crepe rubber soles will replace the vulcanised soles now used, as well become popular in the provinces where the vulcanised article is unemployed.

TYRES AND INDUSTRIAL RUBBER GOODS.

An increased demand for tyres of all descriptions is contingent upon road backward in the matter of road development than any other country. There is no trunk road system in China; in fact apart from the more important Treaty Ports and the country immediately surrounding them, it may be said there are no motor roads in China.

Of late years, the value of roads has dawned upon the Chinese, and discontent at the present unsatisfactory state of road development is widely voiced. In Canton, Amoy, Swatow and Foochow, old walls have been pulled down and motor roads constructed with the stone thus obtained. In consequence, motor services have been established and the number of private cars has increased. This movement for the construction of main roads is sure to spread throughout China, and although the unsettled military situation has checked developments for the present, the future must see a very great development.

The amount of cheap labour available, very rapid strides may be made. An authority recently stated that China required six thousand miles of railways. If this is so, China certainly will require many thousands of miles of roads to feed these railways. China will eventually become a very large factor in the world's consumption of tyres, but China first must have more and better roads.

The demand for industrial rubber goods in China is limited but will increase with industrial development. All industrial development has received a decided check for the present owing to the military and political situation. The American manufacturers are well represented in China, as are Dunlops, and the rubber manufacturing firms which operate from Singapore.

CONCLUSIONS.

It has been recommended that, although the present time is not considered opportune for any extensive operations in China, the F.M.S. Rubber Propaganda Committee should establish and develop connections established in China as the result of the Propagandist's visit; that the Committee be kept informed of all developments in China likely to affect the demand for rubber goods; that certain circumscribed publicity be carried on in connection with crepe rubber soles; that the report presented (which contains details and costs of a publicity scheme in China) be kept as a basis for future operations; and that the Committee regard China as a future field for exploitation when the military and political situations are less disturbed, and when the prospects for trade and commerce are brighter than at present.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

There are many more interesting details of the Pilgrims' adventures in the New World than is written in the usual history. Even those 300,000 or more who claim kinship with the Mayflower personnel will be surprised by the amount of information revealed by "The Court of Myles Standish." Charles Ray's production which has its local showing at the Queen's Theatre.

How many know, for instance, that a crew of actual pirates brought the Pilgrims to American shores? Or that Capt. Thomas Jones, commander of the ship, had twice been imprisoned in England for piracy and had been liberated through the influence of persons of political power and high social standing, whose connected with his.

The popular impression is that the Pilgrims brought their ship across the Atlantic as their own enterprise, whereas they were merely passengers on a ship whose company comprised three distinct and hostile "gangs." These elements, the research department of the Ray organisation has discovered, supply what is said to be a great amount of dramatic material as well as a certain amount of humorous incident.

THE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE VIVID ACCOUNT BY MISSIONARY WORKERS AT TALIEU.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND KILLED.

The following account of the terrible earthquake and fire at Talieu and surrounding district, as reported by workers of the China Inland Mission in the city, has been communicated to the Press. It may be stated that the C.I.M. missionaries in the city at the time were Mr. and Mrs. Hanna and Mr. and Mrs. Booth and their son.

Mr. Hanna writes from Yunnanfu on April 2nd:—

"You will be glad to get a somewhat detailed account of the disaster that has overtaken Tali and surrounding districts. On Sunday, March 15th, at 3 o'clock, there was a slight jolt of earthquake. During Sunday night there were frequent shakes until about daylight on Monday, 16th, when a rather severe shake occurred. This shake cracked walls and did other damage. The damage to one corner of the Mission House was such that I had the woman who slept there move to another part of the premises.

"During the day on Monday there continued to be frequent shakes, but we felt confident that the worst was over. Tali had no history of severe damage by earthquake. We were sitting reading in the sitting room downstairs, even though we felt we should retire early on account of not having slept well the previous night, when at about 8.20 p.m. a terrific shock occurred. I blew out the candles and we both rushed for the door, and getting into the centre of the courtyard we stood together while the earth rocked beneath our feet. Walls were crashing on all sides of us and to add to the terror of the night a black cloud rolled over the head, blotting out the starlight, and every cry of the populace rose with every shake. The people called 'Ao! Ao! Ao!' as they do when calling a dog, the idea being that the 'dog' element can control the 'earth' element.

"The crashing of walls continued all through the night. We could soon look out through into the open from the centre of the courtyard as the walls were all down. Then to add to the terror, it became so threatening that I had to leave my wife in the yard with the woman, who got out safely owing to having moved to the other room—her former room having collapsed, roof, floor and walls, and would surely have buried her. The walls were all down, so that to get to the street it was safer to climb over the stone piles and avoid going under buildings. The fire, was in the second block from us and coming our way. I returned and made arrangements to get away to the north should the fire reach our place.

"On going out half an hour later the wind had changed and the fire was going southward. It was impossible to do much on the street as the people were too panic-stricken even to save their own property. Walls were buried under walls and water not available; people buried under walls were burned to death without our being able to rescue them. The distress was indescribable. Thousands in the city were killed. Hardly a home escaped.

"Being anxious about the Booths, my wife came with me to the Salt Office on the next street and stayed on the tennis court with Mrs. Berg and her children, upon whom a wall had fallen, but who were uninjured, while Mr. Berg and I visited the Christians and Mr. Booth. We found that Mr. and Mrs. Booth and Donald had gotten out safely over the roof of the house as the stairs were gone and the walls falling.

"No baptised Christian in the city was killed, although many were injured, and members of their families killed. I have not yet heard from the country Christians.

"The fire burned out the entire business section of the city and scores of homes, and on the third day the heat was so intense that one could not pass along certain streets. On Tuesday, the 17th, the dead were being carried out without coffins, wrapped in white cloth, and the charges were said to be \$1 for an adult and 50 cents for a child.

"We held a consultation on Tuesday morning, and as the Mission property in common with the homes of the people was wrecked, chapel, dispensary, school and houses, it was decided that Mrs. Hanna and I should leave at once for Yunnanfu. Mrs. Berg and her two children accompanied us. We were shocked by the condition of the villages and the road was lined with dead animals, horses, cows and buffalo.

"Hsia Kuan was shaken; but very lightly, being in a corner of the mountain range; Chaochoe was down, even the pagodas and city gates. Hongai was the same, and Mitu was reported destroyed. There is a new lake on the Mitu plain since the shock. We slept in the fields for the first few nights, until we were out of the danger zone. Mr. and Mrs. Booth are living in a shack made with partitions and doors from the Mission House, and are carrying on.

"With regard to the property, little can be done until after the rainy season and materials and labour becomes available. Prices will be very high. It is difficult to estimate the damage. Framework that is standing is twisted and out of the true. On Tuesday morning I saw posts being twisted in opposite directions during a shake. At least \$20,000 will be needed, and it will take several years to restore the property."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WASHINGTON AND CHINA.

WHY MR. MACMURRAY WAS APPOINTED.

AN EXPERT NEEDED FOR IMPORTANT POST.

New York, March 28th.

"In urging the appointment of Mr. John V. A. MacMurray to be Minister to China," writes the *New York Times*, "Secretary Kellogg wishes to encourage the practice of promoting tried men of the Diplomatic Service, and to have the United States represented in China by one of its greatest experts on Far Eastern affairs. Mr. MacMurray, who is at present Assistant Secretary of State and is in charge of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, has served in Siam and was for five years Secretary of the American Legation in Peking. He also served for several years in Japan, and at the Washington Conference was one of the technical advisers on matters of Eastern policy. He is the editor of one of the most comprehensive volumes of treaties and agreements concerning China that has yet been published.

"Few diplomatic posts are of greater importance at present than that of Minister to China. The chaotic conditions in that country are certain to result in profound changes in world politics. Not only is the immediate future of China itself at stake, but the future relations of China with Russia and Japan are still to be determined. There have been rumours of new alignments during the last three years. It is understood that the astute Bolshevik emissary, M. Karakhan, has acquired undue influence over some of the North China politicians. Furthermore, Chinese hostility towards Japan has materially abated, and once more the possibility arises of close co-operation between the Chinese and Japanese.

MIXED UP WITH THE EAST.

"These matters are of vital interest to the United States. Whatever our real fancied isolation from the political turmoil of Europe, we are inextricably mixed up in the politics of the East. So long as we hold the Philippines, we cannot be indifferent to political currents in the Pacific. So long as we continue our activities in China we cannot ignore radical changes in that country. Few Americans realize that for years we have had troops and a fleet of gunboats in China, and that we have acted jointly with the other treaty powers on numerous occasions in Chinese affairs. Furthermore, we have large trade interests in China, which are sure to make demands on the Government which cannot be ignored.

"So complex and difficult is the Chinese situation that only an expert is capable of dealing with it satisfactorily. Few are the Americans who really know the East. We have had Rockwell and Willard Straight, each of whom came to know the Chinese thoroughly. Dr. Reisch and Dr. Schurman showed surprising ability to inform themselves quickly about Eastern politics. But neither was a specialist in Chinese affairs. The Minister to China should know China and the Chinese. This is possible only for one who has lived years in the East."—*Reuter*.

STOWAWAYS' APPEAL.

TWENTY CHINESE IN A WATER TANK.

Six Chinese stowaways, part of a group of 20 who were found hidden in a water tank of a vessel which arrived at Singapore from Swatow, appealed before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Sproule) last week against a sentence of twenty-one days' imprisonment and a repatriation order made by the Master Attendant.

Mr. A. V. L. Davies, on behalf of the appellants, said that the accused pleaded guilty in the Marine Court in the belief that if they did so they would only be fined and certainly not repatriated. They were respectable men, and were employed by firms in Singapore.

His Lordship suggested that respectable men would not have been found hidden in five feet of water in a water tank, reached by a man hole.

The Deputy Public Prosecutor (Mr. N. H. P. Whitley) said that the Master Attendant did not suggest in his grounds of judgment that the men were undesirable, but that there were regulations for the purpose of keeping some check on the number of people arriving in the Colony and it was necessary to enforce them.

Mr. Davies made an application to produce fresh evidence, and His Lordship granted this, and adjourned the hearing for this to be done.

NOT ONE WHOLE BUILDING LEFT.

Mr. G. H. Booth also writes on March 28th, as follows:—

"The earthquake affected the whole plain. In Tali, not one whole building is left, and the large majority have not a single sound wall remaining. There were 1,300 people killed in the city, and about three times as many on the plain. As a foreign community, we bear grateful testimony to God's keeping of each of us, each in some peculiar way being preserved from bodily injury, which came so many. The Christians also have been specially kept, but some have lost everything. We hope to help such as the Lord enables us. Our Mission property has all been destroyed. Walls that did not fall have had to be pulled down at once because of their dangerous condition."

PROBATE ACTION. DEFENDANT AN EX-GOVERNOR OF KWANGTUNG.

The Supreme Court assembled yesterday morning to hear a probate action concerning the late Mr. Chan Afong, in which Chan Chik Yue, brother of the deceased is cited as defendant, and Chan Wing On is plaintiff.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., with Mr. Easley Zeitlyn (instructed by Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton) appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. F. C. Jenkin, with Mr. Thomas Addis (instructed by Mr. A. E. Hall) appeared for the defendant, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Woo) was present on behalf of three executors of the deceased and also Chan King Yue, brother of the defendant.

Mr. Jenkin said that his client was a gentleman of advanced years, his age being 65. He had had a strenuous political life and recently had been Civil Governor of Kwangtung Province. Dr. Edward Law, of Edinburgh, defendant's medical man, had advised his client to take a rest and suggested that he should go abroad. Legal advice, however, prevailed upon him to go to Macao. On Wednesday last he returned to Hongkong, and his condition of health was apparently none the better. He was not even fit enough to confer with his Counsel, indeed his condition was such that his medical adviser considered it essential that he should return to Macao. On Saturday he went to Macao. There were two questions. In the first he was not required to give evidence, but in the second it was most necessary that he should be present.

Mr. Potter then made an application for the hearing to commence on Wednesday, so that if at all possible the defendant should attend the Court.

His Lordship said that very serious issues would arise in which this gentleman was involved, and he was averse to forcing the case without giving him a chance of meeting these allegations, and he would therefore adjourn the case until Wednesday next at 2.15.

CORRESPONDENCE. A FOOTBALL DISAPPOINTMENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I regret to have to inform you that the football games—South China versus Rest of China—arranged for to-morrow and the day after have to be cancelled, as the Northern Chinese Team is unable to come down. The cablegram to this effect only reached us this morning, and we are therefore put in a very awkward position, as extensive booking for the games has been made.

It must be remembered that this is the second time they have disappointed us. In 1923 they challenged the South China team with a view to securing the right to represent China in the 6th Far Eastern Olympiad, and while all arrangements were made for them to come down including return passages Shanghai-Hongkong and board and lodging expenses in Hongkong the same as on the present occasion, they cabled at the last moment to say that they were unable to do so.

The secretary of the Hongkong Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation has been instructed to write to Mr. Sung, secretary of the China National A.A. Federation for full explanations.

We have, however, arranged a game with the H.M.S. *Halkin* which will take place to-morrow at 5.30 p.m. on the Club ground.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) C. F. YUEN,
Hon. Gen. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4th.

ANOTHER MILLION TAEELS. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S SECOND FLOTATION.

The Shanghai Municipal Council on April 30th offered for public subscription another Tls. 1,000,000 of debentures, bearing interest at six per cent, the issue being at par. It may be remembered that on April 27th the first of the current year's debenture issue was placed on the market, and on that occasion the public absorbed Tls. 1,000,000 within an hour and a half. Practically the same time was required for the second million to be taken up.

One well-known stock broker took up half the issue—Tls. 500,000—on behalf of his constituents. Again there was heavy investing by large local corporations, who in their anxiety to participate in the issue, says the *N.C. Daily News*, show how strong the confidence of the public is in Municipal finance.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

THE RUMJAHN BROTHERS ENTER FINAL AFTER GREAT STRUGGLE.

By defeating Yow Man Tsun and Ho Ka Lau in the semi-final of the Open Championship Doubles, last evening, H. D. and S. A. Rumjahn entered the final, and will meet the winners of the O'Callaghan and Gawler, and M. K. and M. W. Lo-mat.

It was a keen struggle throughout, the Rumjahns being the more agile and faster players. In the first set, they led early with 4-1, but the Chinese played up and drew level. The set came to 6 all, and the Indians winning the next two games won the set by 8-6. They also won the second set by 7 to 5 but the Chinese played well. In the third set, the Chinese proved themselves too good and won by 7-5. The last set was replete with thrills and both pairs played brilliantly but carefully. The first game went to the Rumjahns, the second and third, and fourth to the Chinese. The Indians then got going and won the next three games. Again the Chinese came up and the score was 3-5. There followed a hard tussle for the next game, the Rumjahns just winning and they followed this success by winning the next, thus securing the victory, the score in this set being 7-5 in their favour. It was a well contested game.

Other results were as follows:—
Championship Singles.—F. A. Redmond beat S. Fujita, 7-9, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.
Mixed Handicap Doubles.—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Sayer (1-1/2) beat L. M. S. Lloyd and Miss Peck (scr.), 6-3, 6-4.

Handicap Doubles.—B. D. Evans and W. Hyde (3-6) beat Dr. D. J. Valentine and R. J. Saunders (scr.), 7-5, 5-7, 7-5. A. S. and G. B. Hett (scr.) beat J. H. Worswick and E. F. Stewart (+15), 1-6, 7-5, 6-3.

Handicap Singles "A."—L. Forster (3-6) beat W. L. Thomas (+15), 6-3, 9-7.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

To-day on the stand court M. K. and M. W. Lo meet Capt. C. O'Callaghan and Dr. D. R. Gawler in the semi-final of the Open Championship Doubles. Other games to be decided are:—

Men's Championship Singles.—(Fourth round): T. Honda v. E. C. Fincher.
Handicap Singles "A."—(Semi-final): E. Grimbly (+3/6) v. Major Hattersley Smith (3-8).

The final of the Mixed Handicap Doubles will be played on the Stand Court to-morrow, when Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Sayer (1-1/2) will meet Mr. and Mrs. W. Ironside (+4/6). M. W. Lo and S. E. Green will replay their match in the 4th round of the Championship Singles on the stand court on Thursday evening.

DOCKYARD BEAT R.A.O.C.

In a friendly doubles match on Sunday the Dockyard R.C. defeated the R.A.O.C. by 103 games to 72.

The Dockyard were represented by Jones and Middel, who in their four matches lost 17 to 27; Luck and Shepherd who won theirs by 34 games to 10; Wimbles and Matthews, who won by 26 games to 13; and Osborne and Crocker, who won by 27 games to 17.

The R.A.O.C. team was: Ollier and Lake; Wright and Curson; Morris and Davies; and Hool and Walker.

U.S. TENNIS "CRACKS."

TO PLAY IN HONGKONG.

Our advertisement columns to-day contain an announcement that weather permitting, the famous American lawn tennis players, Messrs. R. G. and H. O. Kinsey and H. B. Snodgrass will play in a tournament against local players on a temporary ground, 13th and 14th on the H.K.C.C. ground. A cable published to-day reports a victory by the two Kinseys at Manila.

REGIMENTAL BOXING.

EAST SURREY'S TOURNAMENT. FINALS THIS WEEK.

The East Surrey Regiment Boxing Tournament, which was to have been held on Thursday and Friday last, will now take place on Thursday and Friday next, May 7th and 8th. In case of inclement weather on Friday, 8th, the finals will be fought on Saturday, 9th. Preliminary Rounds, Thursday, 7th, commencing at 7.30 p.m. Semi-finals and finals, Friday, 8th, commencing at 6 p.m.

In addition, a Boys' Contest of four two-minute rounds, between Boy Massey and Boy Ramsey, both of the Garrison School, will take place.

DUPRE LEAVES.

Andre Dupre, the French boxer, sailed for Shanghai by the *Siberia Maru* at noon yesterday. He stated that he would like to meet Carillidge again.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

R.M.R. STAFF WIN ALL EVENTS ON SUNDAY.

A shooting match between the Royal Marines Old Comrades Association and the Royal Marine Range Staff took place at Stonecutters on Sunday which resulted in wins for the latter in all events. The weather conditions were ideal, Bialy targets were used throughout the competition.

The President of the Association, Lt. Col. Cantrell, was present during the earlier part of the proceedings. The meeting opened with application practices at 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges for cups presented by Captain Sturges and Comrade J. C. Clarke and a number of spoons, offered by the Association, for the highest individual scores at each range. The "high guns" over the event were Captain Sturges and Comrade Grimmer with scores of 88 and 91 respectively, second and third places on each side being awarded spoons. Scores were as follows:—

R.M.O.C.A.

Comrade A. W. Grimmer	91 Cps.
" E. Edwards	71
" D. E. Evans	58
" C. E. Frith	55
" J. C. West	52
" J. C. Clarke	48
" W. Kent	31
" J. Clarke, Jr.	23
Grand Total	425

R.M. RANGE STAFF.

Capt. R. Sturges	88 Cps.
Sgt. Whittingham	82
Sgt. Turwell	81
Mrs. Blain	65
Capt. West	61
Mrs. Brown	48
Mrs. Badcock	45
Mrs. Siddall	40
Grand Total	510

At tiffin the R.M.O.C.A. entertained their opponents, under the presidency of Lt. Col. Cantrell, the President.

After tiffin a novel competition was executed, this consisting of a five round shoot at practically indistinguishable figure targets which appeared at intervals and remained exposed for four seconds. The shoot started at 300 yards and one round was fired at about every 25 yards—the targets appearing whilst competitors were walking down the range. This event was won by the Range Staff by one point.

The final events were the Pistol Competitions which comprised 6 rounds, slow at 20 yards and 6 rounds in 10 seconds at the same range. This event also went to the Range Staff.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

At the presentation of the prizes after tea, Captain Sturges, in bidding "au revoir" to the R.M.O.C.A. till next October, thanked the R.M.O.C.A. for their support and, on behalf of the Range Staff, thanked them for their kindness in entertaining them to tiffin and providing such a good day's sport. Incidentally, he trusted that those ex-Royal Marines who had not joined the Association would hasten and join up and in this manner assure a continuance of these sporting meetings. Full particulars regarding the Association, its aims and objects, may be obtained from Comrade Frith at the Sanitary Department.

Chief Inspector Kent, congratulating the prize winners, thanked Lt. Col. Green for carrying out the thankless job of Point Officer, a position which was never a sinicure and on such a broiling day, it was decidedly not an enviable job. He greatly regretted the fact that the President could not be present to distribute the prizes. He mentioned that had not two or three members failed to appear, the final scores would have been extremely different. However, practise tells in everything and the result could not have been altogether unexpected. In conclusion, he thanked the Serving Royal Marines for a pleasant day's sport and hoped that, on their return from Wei Hei Wei, an opportunity would be given the R.M.O.C.A. to have their revenge.

NEW DOLLAR SHIPS.

DELIVERY TO BE COMPLETED IN JUNE.

The *Manila Times* publishes an "Associated Press Radio" from Washington, dated April 29th, which states:—
The contract was executed to-day for the sale by the Shipping Board to the Dollar interests of the five vessels in service on the California Orient Line. Chairman T. V. O'Connor of the Shipping Board and R. Stanley Dollar signed the contract after members of the Shipping Board approved it.
Delivery of the ships will be completed late in June, each vessel being taken over by the Dollar interests when it reaches San Francisco, beginning with the *President Lincoln*, due in San Francisco on May 5th.

An initial cash payment of one-third of the purchase price will be made by the Dollar interests as each vessel is taken over. The balance will be made over a period of years, ending in 1937.

A bond of \$1,000,000 will be deposited to insure the carrying out of the contract, including a stipulation to maintain the service for five years.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]
NEW KUOMINTANG.

The older members of the Kuomintang opposed to the domination of the party Central Executive Committee by the Bolshevists in Canton met at Peking on April 19th and resolved to separate themselves from the existing organization by forming a new Kuomintang, appointing Dr. C. T. Wang and others as members of the board of managers. The new managers, it is reported, have served notices on the Bolshevists in Canton to leave, and the present unrest in Canton, it is said, has been due more or less to the secret instructions received by the mercenaries from their new hirers to oust the present civil régime at their earliest opportunity.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST YUNNANESE.

Latest reports from Wweilin, Kwangsi Province, represent that the pro-Kuomintang troops are still unable to check the invasion of anti-Bolshevist Yunnanese forces sent by General Tang Chi Yao, the foremost militarist in the Southwest for the time being and Tuchun of Yunnan. Tang's men, commanded by General Lung Yung, are now strongly fortifying Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi which the anti-Bolshevists captured early in April. It is reported that the pro-Kuomintang troops now operating in Kwangsi are willing to cease fighting and return to Peking jurisdiction upon a guaranteed monthly support of \$450,000.

NEGOTIATION WITH FRANCE?

General Tang Pen Yeh of the anti-Bolshevist forces in Southern Kwangtung has suggested to Peking the opening of negotiations with France for the retrocession of Kwang Chow Wan, a question which has been pending since the Washington Conference and interrupted because of the gold franc dispute.

THE CURRENCY.

The over-issue of low grade copper coins in Canton by the many illicit mints of the mercenaries is causing much anxiety in the local market, where they are exchanged at 18 pieces for a silver 10-cent piece, which in turn, is more than 20 per cent. lower than a Hongkong 10-cent piece. In some exchange shops it is said, a Canton 10-cent piece may be exchanged for 20 coppers. According to a recent report, the mercenaries in Canton and vicinity have 29 so-called ammunition factories which, are, in reality, illicit mints, turning out both silver and copper subsidiary coins. These have silver coins are stated to run from 50 to 80 per cent. fine in comparison with those of legal standard. Foreign banknotes are being exchanged at high premium.

THE UNEASINESS AT CANTON.

Mr. Hu Han Min, Civil Governor in Canton and acting Generalissimo of the Kuomintang Army since the departure of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen for the North, is still functioning in the city. The report that he and General Wu Te Chen, the Chief of Police, have departed for Hongkong is premature. Acting Governor Hu was one of the leading speakers at the May Day Parade. Since Mr. Hu has agreed not to interfere with the administration of the Kwangtung Arsenal and the division of the gambling and opium revenue among the several mercenary units, it is reported that the expected coup will be deferred, pending further successes by the Tang Chi Yao troops at Nanning, Kwangsi.

TRADE STOPPAGE IN CANTON.

COMMISSARIAT OF FINANCE SUSPEND TAXES.

The Commissariat of Finance in Canton has decided to suspend enforcement of the recent mandate for additional tax on imported flour, as a result of the protest of the dealers and a period of trade stoppage. The tax on kerosene oil has not been repealed despite the American and British consular protest. For a time the foreign agencies like the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Asiatic Petroleum Oil Company, and the Texas Oil Company co-operated in the protest, going so far as to make no more distribution of their articles in Canton as long as the tax was not withdrawn.

The pro-Kuomintang merchants, however, would not join in the protest and have been trading as usual, placing their orders with Japanese importers. The anti-Bolshevists are alleging that Mr. Wong Shiu Tong, the comprador of the Standard Oil Company agency of Hongkong, for a ransom of \$500,000 has political motive in it, more or less connected with the kerosene oil tax issue. Of course, the anti-Bolshevists, it must be stated, are enemy to the Kuomintang régime and this charge must be accepted at its face value.

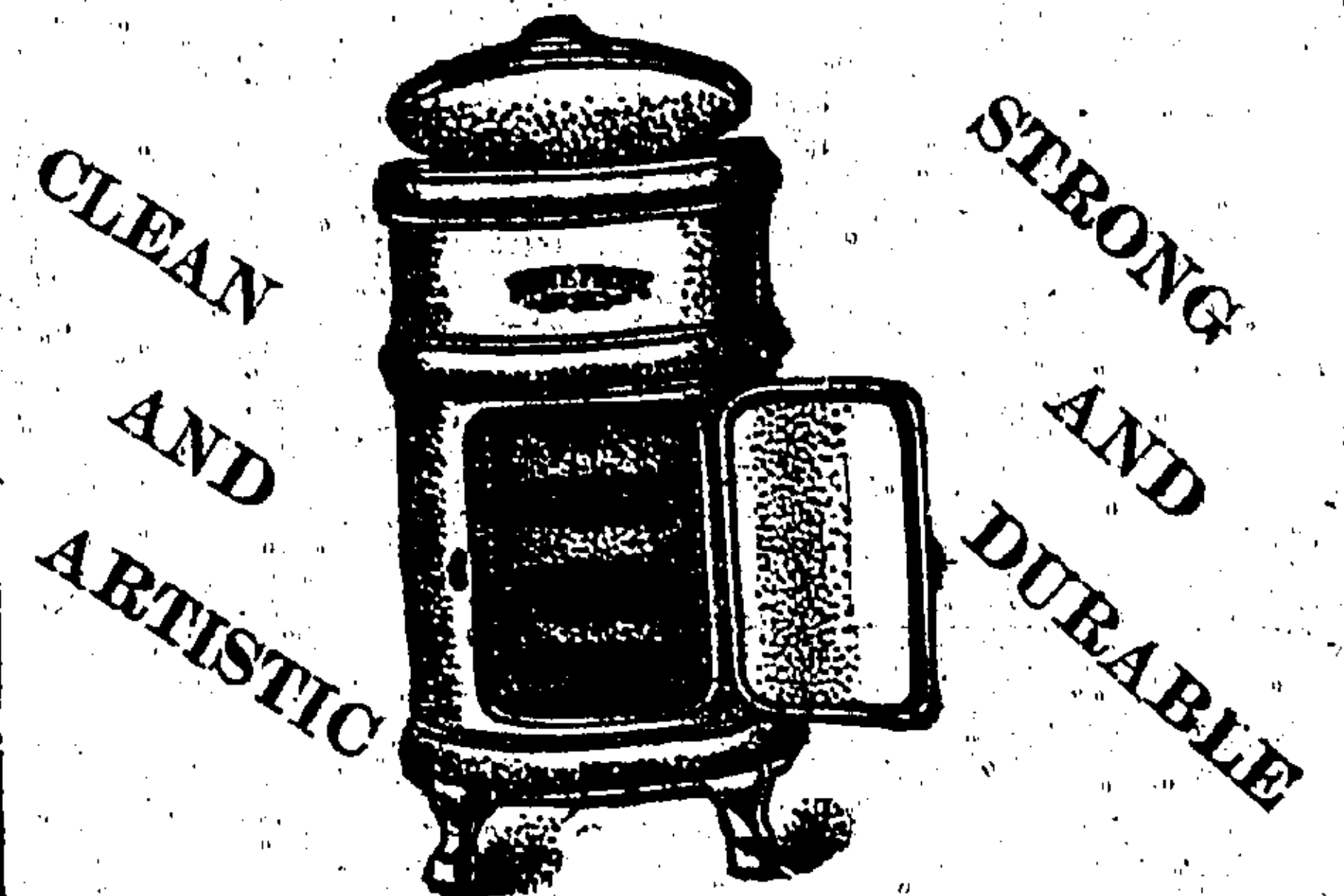
PROPERTY SALE.

On behalf of the Auctioneering and Brokering Company, Ltd., Mr. L. E. S. Lodge (auctioneer), disposed of leasehold property at Kowloon, by order of the first mortgagees, yesterday afternoon.

The property consists of a parcel of ground containing 5,580 square feet, together with six newly built four-story Chinese houses (numbered 1 to 6). The property is situated at the Western side of Sung Woong Toi, Kowloon City Road. The upset price was \$24,000, and this figure was increased by \$1,000 bids to the sum of \$25,000, at which figure it was knocked down to Mr. Chan Tak Fuk.

WHITE FROST REFRIGERATORS.

ALL METAL, WHITE ENAMELLED WITH
NICKLE PLATED LOCK AND HANDLES.



EASILY CLEANED REVOLVING SHELVES
RUNS ON ROLLER BEARING CASTORS.

No. 321—\$200.00. No. 325—\$250.00

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

[55]



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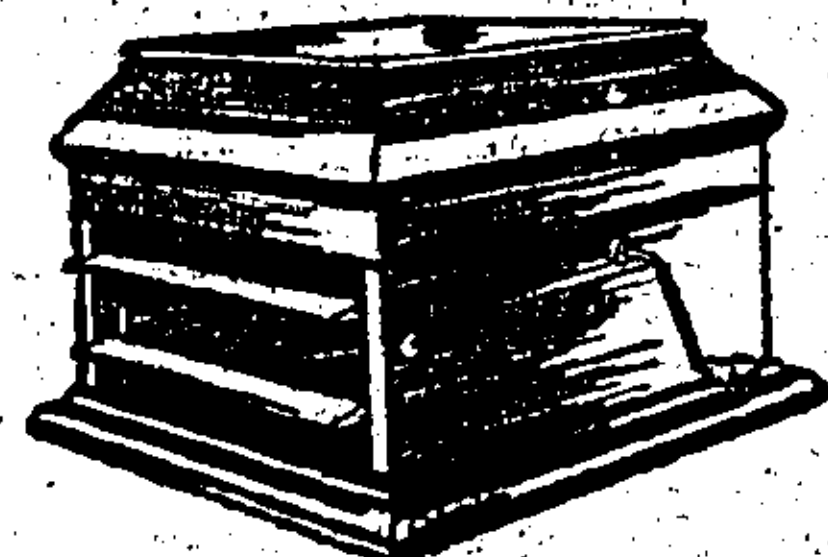
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[56]

NEW ENGLISH COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

OAK

\$115.



MAHOGANY

\$130.

THE GRAMOPHONE ADVANCE OF THE CENTURY. HEAR IT AT

ANDERSON'S.

[76]

Powell

Due on May 6th.

Ladies' Millinery
Dresses

Childrens Panamas
Fancy Belts

Due for Delivery
MAY 6th.

[56]

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRINCE OF WALES.

SOUTH AFRICANS EXTENDING
GREAT WELCOME.

CAPE TOWN, May 3rd.

The Government dinner to the Prince of Wales yesterday evening was a historical success.

The members of all parties say the enthusiasm was unforgettable. Many Nationalist members declared it has brought a new era to South Africa. The Prince stood by the old Speaker's chair, which was brought there specially for the occasion, and shook hands with everybody.

The speeches were on the highest level. The Prince of Wales' speech is described as very eloquent. When the Prince spoke the cheering lasted for several minutes. On the conclusion of the speech there was fresh cheering, culminating in such scenes of good feeling and tremendous enthusiasm as have never before been witnessed in the House of Parliament.

After the dinner the Dutch members conversed with the Prince at some length. Some of the younger Dutch members sang his health in the Afrikaans songs.

The whole affair was the most happy and most gratifying imaginable.

LATEST CABLES.
FELICITOUS SPEECHES.

CAPE TOWN, May 4th.

At the dinner to the Prince of Wales on Saturday night, General Hertzog (the Premier) warmly applauded the speech, supporting the toast of the Prince of Wales. He said the Prince will be welcomed equally and sincerely on the level plains of the Free State and the high veldt of the Transvaal.

General Jan Smuts said that the South Africans loved the Prince's simplicity, human ways and sincerity. The people were deeply attached to him and the Throne.

TAXES ON SILK.

BRITAIN'S PROPOSALS ALARM
ITALIAN MANUFACTURERS.

ROME, May 4th.

After private meetings of the Italian silk manufacturers at Milan and Como in connection with Britain's proposed silk duties, delegates have arrived in Rome to confer with the Government, with a view to the latter approaching the British Government before the law is enacted.

The manufacturers pointed out that the proposed duties strike heavily at the Italian industry and also will cause grave repercussion on the London market itself, which hitherto has held a privileged position in the world's silk market.

THE FRENCH VIEWS.

PARIS, May 4th.

The Silk Manufacturers' Association of Lyons, in urging M. Briand to intervene about Mr. Churchill's silk duty, in the course of a protest point out that the export sales to Britain, last year, totalled Frs. 1,500,000,000—equivalent to 20 per cent. of the whole French exports to Britain.

They suggest that Britain will not hasten the settlement of the French debt, by affecting France's economic life. A writer in *Le Figaro* argues that London is no less a transit market for manufactured articles than a consuming market. The Churchill scheme protects the latter, and leaves the former free. The writer suggests that the rôle of forwarding agent for manufactured articles be transferred to Marseilles or Bordeaux, or even Antwerp or Hamburg.

A MYSTERIOUS VISIT.

FORMER GERMAN CROWN PRINCE
IN TUSCANY.

LONDON, May 4th.

According to a message from Rome, it is believed that the former Crown Prince of Germany paid a mysterious visit to Arezzo, in Tuscany, at a critical period of the presidential election in Germany, with which some connect his visit in view of the Catholic influence on the votes of the German Centre Party.

Others are of opinion that the former Crown Prince is concerned in the purchase of property.

PRINCESS ROYAL.

LONDON, May 4th.

The Princess Royal passed a good night. Progress continues.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

FINAL FIGURES NOT READY BUT
LEFT PROGRESSING.

PARIS, May 4th.

The Municipal Elections' returns show no change in Paris with 48 definite results and 31 second ballots required.

In the Departments numerous results are yet unknown and a number of second ballots will take place. But so far it looks as if the Left Bloc had made slight progress.

The Lyons Mayor, M. Herriot, was re-elected with 28 Left Bloc nominees and 28 second ballots required. At Marseilles 28 Left Bloc nominees were elected and eight second ballots are necessary.

At Bordeaux 23 Left members were elected, with thirteen second ballots awaited.

At several large towns no definite results are known. At Metz and Rouen no Left nominee was elected.

Everywhere the Communists suffered severe losses.—*Reuter*.

COMMUNIST SET-BACKS.

PARIS, May 4th.

The final results of the Municipal Elections are not expected to-night at the earliest; but the fact emerges that the Left-*Cartel* has gained advantages, while the Communists have had severe set-backs. Second polls are necessary in a number of cases.

The only disturbing incident occurred in Corsica, where shots were fired inside the polling station. Two persons were killed and three injured.

EARLIER CABLES.

GAINS FOR LEFT BLOC.

PARIS, May 3rd.

The Municipal elections have hitherto resulted in no change in Paris, but slight gains for the Left Bloc in the provinces.

TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

RIF TRIBESMEN ARE STILL
CAUSING ANXIETY.

PARIS, May 3rd.

Marshal Lyautey's laconic communications give very scanty details about the Rifian infiltration into the French zone in Morocco, but it is known that the Rif tribesmen have merely entered the unfenced strip, ten kilometres wide, between the frontier and the French outpost line.

The Rif tribesmen are endeavouring to stir up the border tribesmen against the French, and already there have been minor skirmishes and slight casualties, but Marshal Lyautey is confident that he can cope with the situation with the troops at his disposal. He does not intend to enter Rif, which procedure would raise international complications.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

LAST OF MAHJUD TRIBES
SUBMIT TO TERMS.

SIMLA, May 3rd.

The Abdurrahman Khel, the last of the Mahjud tribes against which the Royal Air Force has been operating for two months, has submitted and fully accepted the Government's terms, including the sections of tribesmen who had never previously entered into relations with the Government.

A detailed knowledge of the country has been acquired since its occupation in 1920, which has enabled the entire isolation of the offending tribes and greatly enhanced the effect of the aerial operations.

SOVIET AND CAPITALISTS.

STATEMENT OF M. RYKOFF
AROUSSES CRITICISM.

MOSCOW, May 3rd.

There are signs of opposition to the Soviet's economic policy forthcoming at the fourteenth congress of the All-Russian Communist Party, notably in connection with M. Rykoff's statement that no administrative pressure must be exercised against the new capitalistic relations arising in the rural districts, where this policy is beginning to bear fruit. Various speakers criticised the new line as incompatible with the Communist doctrine. One member was of opinion that the policy was an error which would cause an acute political struggle in the villages.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

BRITAIN SELECTS PLAYERS
AGAINST POLAND.

LONDON, May 3rd.

The following have been selected to represent Great Britain, against Poland in the Davis Cup matches at Warsaw from May 15th to 17th:

L. A. Godfree (captain), C. H. Kingsley, F. G. Lowe, and J. D. P. Wheatley.

POLITICAL SITUATION
IN CHINA.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

UPPER YANGTZE COMMAND.

WANG AND HSIAO HAVING
DIFFERENCES.

PEKING, May 3rd.

Wang Ju Chun, Commander-in-Chief of the Upper Yangtze, is expected here to-day. It is reported that he has resigned owing to inability to see eye to eye with Hsiao Yao Nan. In the event of his resignation being accepted, Lu Chin Shan, Divisional Commander at Ichang, is considered likely to succeed him.

GOVERNOR OF ANHUI.

WANG I TANG ANXIOUS TO BE
RELIEVED OF POST.

PEKING, May 3rd.

A mandate issued last night mentions the receipt of a petition from Wang I Tang, praying that he be relieved from his post of Civil Governor of Anhui.

The mandate, after dwelling on Wang I Tang's past meritorious services, says that his resignation of the post of Tapan had already been accepted, but the Government relies on him to purify the local administration. "He, therefore, is directed to remain on the alert as Civil Governor and not to persist in resigning."

BANDITS IN HONAN.

JUCHOW ONCE AGAIN FALLS INTO
THEIR HANDS.

HANKOW, May 3rd.

The Central China Post correspondent says that the town of Juchow, Honan, in which two Augustana Synod missionaries, Miss Berglund and Miss Nystul, are located, has again been captured by bandits.

TUPAN OF TSINGTAO.

KAO EN HUNG DISMISSED BY
PEKING MANDATE.

PEKING, May 3rd.

Following on the Cabinet decision telegraphed on April 25th, a mandate issued last night dismisses Kao En Hung from his post of Tupan of the Tsingtao Administration and appoints Chu Ching Lan to succeed him.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

GIGANTIC FLOUR DEAL.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT COMPLETES
RECORD PURCHASE.

TORONTO, May 4th.

What is believed to be the largest flour-milling transaction in the world's history, has been completed by the final payment of a cheque for \$300,000. It was the final instalment of a contract covering actual shipments of \$16,395,000 worth of high-grade flour to the order of the Soviet Government.

GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL.

PREMIER INFORMS CONGRESS OF
BUDGET DEFICIT.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 4th.

At the re-opening of Congress, the Premier stated that the Budget deficit amounted to \$9,738 centos. Exports had exceeded imports by \$20,154,000.

He pointed out the inadequacy of the Navy and emphasised the necessity of purchasing 3 cruisers, 15 destroyers and 10 submarines in the course of a number of years.

EARLIER CABLES.

AIRSHIP 'LOS ANGELES.'

LEAVES LAKEHURST BOUND FOR
PUERTO RICO.

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 3rd.

The United States airship Los Angeles started for Puerto Rico at eleven this morning.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI MAN AT RISLEY.

MR. McKELVIE PUTS UP FINE
PERFORMANCE IN TRIAL.

LONDON, May 4th.

Mr. K. McKelvie, of the Shanghai Scottish Rifle Club, who has come to England to shoot for the King's Prize, fired his first shot at Risley in a week-end match at 300 yards and 600 yards. He used a borrowed rifle and tied for first place with a score of 64, of a possible 70 points.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

AMERICAN TENNIS STARS.

EXHIBITION GAMES PLAYED IN
THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, May 3rd.

In their pre-Olympic exhibitions, the Kinsey brothers defeated Japson and Gavia 3/6, 6/4 and 8/2. Snodgrass and Hunt and the Aragon brothers played an unfinished match, the scores being 3/7 and 7/5.

KWANGTUNG ARSENAL.

PLANT IN THE HANDS OF THE
YUNNANESE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

By surrounding the Kwangtung Arsenal at Shekcheng, near Canton, with a force nearly 3,000 strong, the Yunnanese mercenary commanders have succeeded finally in taking control of the plant, and the arsenal will henceforth be managed by a commission of army commanders. Mr. Samuel Wong, an American returned student who was director-general of the arsenal, attempted to resist by inviting the 2,000 workmen of the plant to go on strike and inviting the assistance of the village volunteers of the neighbourhood, who were interested in the question because of the large number of villagers working at the arsenal.

The Yunnanese at Canton, however, insisted that the acting Generalissimo, should promptly order the withdrawal of the village volunteers and advise Mr. Wong to give up charge of the arsenal and the workers to resume work. The acting generalissimo, according to reports current and subsequent orders issued, Mr. Chin Sze Kan, has been appointed chairman of the Arsenal Commission.

REPORTS MADE ON FIREARMS.

The Kwangtung Arsenal at Shekcheng, is a profitable concern, when administered honestly. According to a statement from Mr. Heia Shing, who will ultimately advance from a member to the chairmanship of the Commission now in charge of the plant, it is understood almost one-half of the selling prices at the arsenal is represented as profit. From his calculation, it costs only \$45.88 to produce a rifle, which is selling at \$120 a piece. From October 25th, 1924, to March 20th, the arsenal turned out 4,757 pieces of 6/8 rifles.

The cost to produce a machine gun is \$1,800 and the selling price, \$4,000. Some 19 machine guns were manufactured during the period under review. It costs about eight cents to turn out a round of ammunition for the rifles and it is selling at 12 to 20 cents each. In the last five months altogether, 3,393,007 rounds of ammunition were issued from the arsenal.

Other information adds that the arms and ammunition are usually first issued to an authorized troop unit at the selling price mentioned, and are again sold to unauthorized persons by mercenaries at a much higher rate. On account of the profitable game of piracy and brigandage, the arsenal has always more demands than they can meet, it is said.

According to the *Shanghai Journal of Commerce* China's diplomatic service is soon to be recognized and the country will send six ambassadors abroad, viz., Dr. Alfred Sze, Ambassador to Great Britain; Dr. W. W. Yen, United States; Dr. C. T. Wang, Russia; Mr. Tang Tsai Ru, Italy; Mr. Chen Lu, France; and Mr. Wang Yung Pao, Japan. Dr. Wang Chung Hui (Chinese member of the International Court of Justice) and Mr. Tseng Hsiang (former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now Chinese Minister to Switzerland) will both be given honorary title of ambassador. The resignation of Mr. Wang Kuan Chi, Minister to Belgium, will be accepted and Mr. Lu Tsung Chi will succeed him, whilst Mr. Chi Chao Hain, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of St. James, will be elevated to the post of Chinese Minister to Spain.

SHANGHAI RACES.

SIR PAUL CHATER'S SAUCY
DAHLIA WINS.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

Through the courtesy of the Hongkong Jockey Club, the *Daily Press* is able to publish below the full results of the opening day of the Shanghai Spring Meeting.

Saucy Dahlia, which carried Mr. Eric Moller to victory in the fourth event, was in training for the annual meeting here, but never faced the starter. The results follow:—

THE CHERRY HANDICAP.—"A" Class.—

One mile and a half.

Mr. G. D. Contts' Chester (Mr. Maitland) 1

Messrs. Mc Bain Bros. Granchester (Mr. E. M. Mc Bain) 2

Messrs. Nash and Edwards' Dunlop (Mr. Crookam) 3

Time: 3.18.15.

THE CHERRY HANDICAP.—"B" Class.—

One mile and a half.

Mr. Allan's The Bright Spot (Mr. O'Brien) 1

Mr. Oldham's Comedian (Mr. Sokoloff) 2

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's Whinchat (Mr. Dupree) 3

Time: 3.18.15.

THE CRITERION STAKES.—1 mile.

Mr. Day's New Zealand (Mr. A. N. Dallas) 1

Mr. Henry Morris's Abbeyfield (Mr. Heard) 2

Mr. G. C. Perdue's Coeur de Lion (Mr. Maitland) 3

Time: 2.03.25.

THE GRIFFIN PLATE.—1 mile.

Sir Paul's Saucy Dahlia (Mr. Moller) 1

Mr. Alexander's Sultan (Mr. A. N. Dallas) 2

Messrs. P. M. Hunter and A. V. White Star (Mr. Heard) 3

Time: 1.30.15.

THE CATHAY CUP.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Henry Morris's Warrenfield (Mr. Heard) 1

Mr. Day's Borderland (Mr. A. N. Dallas) 2

Mr. Alexander's Altai (Mr. Maitland) 3

Time: 3.45.15.

THE ROBINSON'S THE INNOCENT BIRD (Mr. Heard) 1

Mr. Birdra's Sea Eagle (Mr. Maitland) 2

Mr. Comos' Stoneyhurst (Mr. Edgar) 3

Time: 2.07.

THE HART LEASEY CUP.—Half a mile.

Mr. Day's Duke of Portland (Mr. A. N. Dallas) 1

Mr. Toeg's Archer (Mr. Maitland) 2

Messrs. Fay and Seth's Christmas Gift (Mr. Heard) 3

Time: 32.55.

THE KIANGSU CUP.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Day's Bonnie Scotland (Mr. A. N. Dallas) 1

Mr. We Two's Young Bill (Mr. Maitland) 2

Mr. Stanchard's Piracy (Mr. Crookam) 3

Time: 3.45.15.

THE ELLIPSE STAKES.—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Liddell's Wheatcroft (Mr. Dupree) 1

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Ortolan (Mr. Mc Bain) 2

Mr. Day's Turfhand (Mr. Maitland) 3

Time: 2.42.45.

THE NANKING CUP.—1 mile.

Mr. Alexander's Ataman (Mr. Dallas) 1

Mr. Harry White's Don Alphonso (Mr. Springfield) 2

Mr. Henry Morris's Brackenfield (Mr. Heard) 3

Time: 1.38.15.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's Roman Oriole (Mr. Mc Bain) 3

Time: 1.38.15.

THE HONGKONG PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Liddell's Larchcroft (Mr. Dupree) 1

Messrs. V. N. D. Mc Bain's Grey Duck (Mr. Mc Bain) 2

Mr. Richmond's Bunny (Mr. Sweeting) 3

Time: 1.42.

In its obituary notice of the late Mr. John Prentice, the *N.Y. Daily News* recalls that he was at Miyazaki with the family on a holiday at the time of the great earthquake in Japan and adds: "It was naturally a trying experience to one of his age, but he returned to Shanghai apparently still a hale and hearty man, although unhappily his eyesight had been affected by the trying experience. Latterly it had become worse, and it was understood that an operation to relieve cataract would have to be performed. This, however, was not to be. A fortnight ago he began to suffer from bronchial catarrh and although advised to remain at home he was at office until two days before his death. Then he happily pneumonia set in, and he died. He is survived by a widow and four step-daughters. One of these is married to Major Barnes, formerly Commandant of the S.V.C.; another to Mr. Percy Crigton, a third to Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, who with Mrs. Wilkinson is now at Hodge, while the youngest is Miss Ada Law.

THE PRESS AND RELIGION.

VICAR ON WRITING TO THE
PAPERS.

The Rev. G. R. Lindsay, in his Vicar's letter in the May issue of the St. Andrew's Church Magazine, says:—

I have been asked on more than one occasion recently as to whether the discussion of religion through the columns of the daily newspaper serves any useful purpose.

I think that such correspondence has a measure of value because the interest it evokes proves that man is incurably religious. Man is a religious being; atheism is merely the attempt not to be so.

But having said this I doubt very much whether one can learn much, if indeed anything at all, of real importance in the realm of religious truth through the method I am considering. I noticed that a recent Correspondent was of the opinion that Christians objected to the public discussion of religion because they feared either that unpleasant things might be said against what they held to be true, or that arguments might be raised for which they would have no answer.

So far as I personally am concerned it is not the publicity which I dislike but rather the particular method of letter writing. I am no supporter of the "Hush Policy." I would give every word to be teacher full opportunity to state his case. Christianity has everything to gain by such free expression of thought. In my judgment people have had a far better opportunity of judging of the weakness of Theosophy and British Israelism, for instance, by the lengthy articles which have appeared in the press than they ever could by the perusal of letters on the subject. Letter writing is an art possessed by very few.

Religion is too big a thing and covers too wide a field to be taught through this medium. If it were possible to censor correspondence very rigidly so as to procure relevance and exclude personalities it might conceivably be more useful than it is. Letters tend to become bitter in tone. Writers seem to be anxious to maintain a position rather than to declare or discover truth. The points at issue too readily become vague so that the readers also become confused or disgusted.

Reading such letters tends to dissipate one's thinking, and religion above all things demands concentration. I strongly urge men and women to read books by those qualified by ability and experience to write. The reading of one good book will do infinitely more than any other method to help one to clear thinking and sober truth.

SHANGHAI BOY'S INJURIES.

SETTLEMENT IN CLAIM AGAINST
CHINESE CAR OWNER.

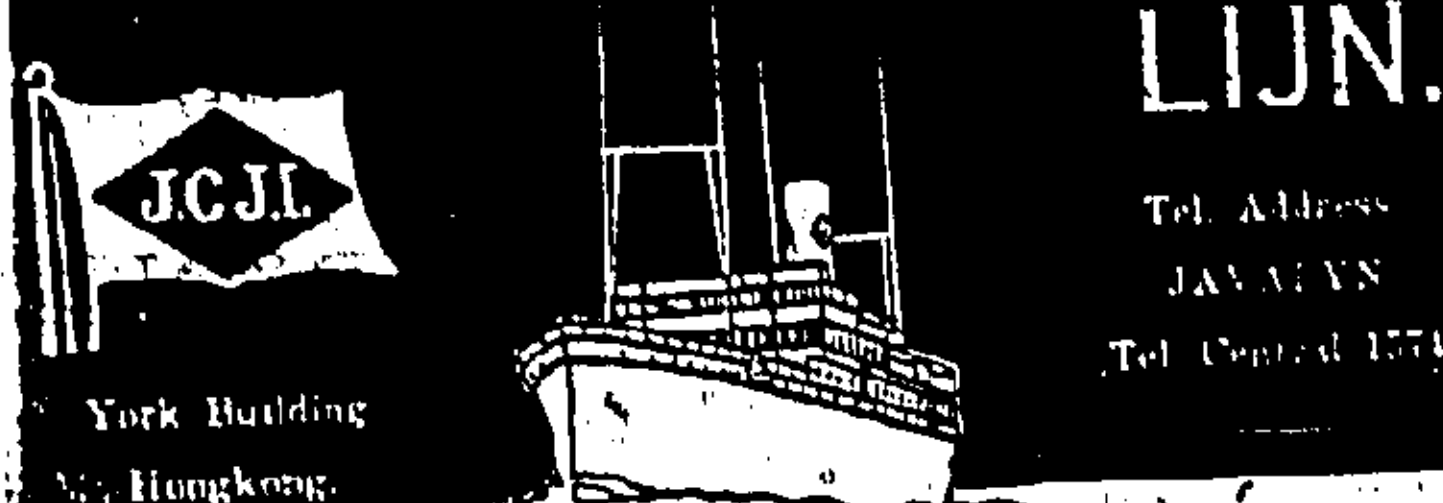
Arrangements have been made for a settlement in the claim brought by Mr. A. L. Barrett, on behalf of his son, Arthur, against Mr. S. K. Tsing in the Mixed Court, at Shanghai, for the 50,000 damages in connection with a motor accident in which plaintiff was knocked down and seriously injured at the corner of Bubbling Well and Yugen Roads on the 22nd last. Mr. Tsing, a Chinese, was sued as owner of the car and as the case was not disputed, the amount of damages was the only matter at issue. A settlement has now been effected, defendant paying the lump sum of Tls. 15,000.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl (appearing for Mr. Barrett) told Judge M. D. Purdy at the U.S. Court for China that an agreement had been entered into whereby Mr. Tsing would pay to Mr. Barrett, on his son's behalf the sum of Tls. 18,000, out of which would be paid to the plaintiff's lawyers' fees. Mr. Tsing was prepared now to pay this sum into Court. The Mixed Court's judgment ordered that defendant (Mr. Tsing) was to pay all medical, hospital and doctors' expenses incurred up to March 1st, 1925, in addition to reasonable legal expenses, all similar expenses which must necessarily be incurred for six months subsequent to that date, up to the sum of Tls. 2,000, to deposit with the International Banking Corporation Tls. 10,000 to defray the cost of sending plaintiff to America for treatment by specialists in the event of such a step being found necessary at the end of the six months mentioned, and to deposit in the said bank a further sum of Tls. 10,000 in October if the boy was totally disabled.

If a settlement was effected, and the Court approved, continued counsel, the Mixed Court would dismiss the case, the Assessor (Mr. J. E. Jacobs), informing him that it made no difference to him if the matter was settled out of court. The father being the guardian, it was necessary that any settlement or sum agreed upon in settlement should be approved by the U.S. Court. Most of the money would be used for the boy's benefit, and he would be taken to San Francisco to be treated.

The Judge, said that if Mr. Schuhl and Mr. Barrett agreed the arrangement was agreeable to the Court.

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TJIBESAR	Cebu via S'hal	In port	6th May	BATAVIA
TJIKEMBANG	DAILY S'hal	12th May	14th "	MAKASSAR
TJIKIRI	AMOT	14th "	15th "	SHANGHAI
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	14th "	17th "	JAPAN
TJIMANOK	Java via M'har	14th "	21st "	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJIBODAS	Java via M'har	18th "	21st "	BATAVIA
TJISONDARI	SHANGHAI	25th "	27th "	BATAVIA

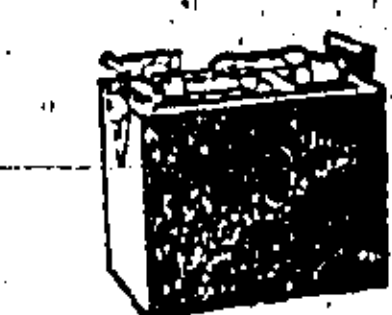
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THE HINDU REVIVAL.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S STUDY.

THE HEART OF ARYAVARTA: A Study of the Psychology of Indian Unrest. By the Right Hon. the Earl of Ronaldshay, P.C., G.C.S.I. (Constantinople, 14s. net.)
Aryavarta is the land bounded by the Himalaya and the Vindhya, by the Eastern and Western Gulfs of the Indian Ocean, wherein the earliest teachers bade their "twice-born" Aryan disciples dwell, and wherein lay the centre of that ancient Hindu civilization, which the new Hinduism seeks to revive. In the last volume of his Indian trilogy Lord Ronaldshay lays before the Western reader his interpretation of the psychology of this revival, of the real nature of the struggle between two worlds, the Hindu and the European; of which the political conflict between Raj and Swraj is merely an aspect, a struggle as inevitable as was that between the Hellenic invader and the Jew, and perhaps destined to be as inconclusive.

The earlier chapters of this difficult, fascinating, and admirably written study deal with that Anglicization of Indian education which was first set in motion by the much-abused East India Company, but by the zeal of missionaries on the one hand and of secularists on the other, aided by no less a Hindu reformer than Raja Ram Mohun Roy, and triumphed when Macaulay, supported by Lord William Bentinck, insisted that the funds at the disposal of Government for educational purposes should be expended in imparting Western instruction through an English medium. As Lord Ronaldshay points out, those who took this decision might have pleaded an abundance of extenuating circumstances. The vernaculars then lacked the vocabulary which would have qualified them as media for the teaching of modern science; the Indian bachel required a common language, the people pressed for "an English education" as strongly as did the Celtic-speaking Irish of what thirties and forties of last century. What they got was not as a rule, education, but instruction in teachers, and instruction which from the lower forms of the secondary schools to the high schools and universities was "almost wholly unrelated to the real thoughts and aspirations" of the Indian student's mind.

The author points out that while the intellectual life of India had always accorded a high place to philosophy, an Indian student might leave his university after taking philosophy as a subject for his B.A. without having ever heard the slightest mention of the remarkable indigenous philosophical systems of his country. With this uncritical rage for Westernism came a positive dislike of Indian learning, customs, and tradition, a contempt for Indian religion and ethics which was bound to lead sooner or later to a fierce pro-Indian reaction. That this reaction did not take an explosively violent form was due in part to the appearance of Keshub Chandra Sen and others who saw the need of a rational synthesis of the best ingredients in Indian and European culture.

Several of the most interesting chapters in this book deal with the rise of a new nationalism closely interwoven with religion in Bengal, where Anglicization had made most progress. An enthusiasm, sometimes perverted, often uncritical, but unquestionably genuine, sprang up among the Bengali intelligentsia. Keshub Chandra Sen was the first of many prophets of the new creed in Bengal and by no means the most outspoken. From a defence of the old culture of India the Nationalists passed to an attack on the culture of the West, which, as the author frequently points out, has at times assumed an obscurantist or a revolutionary form, particularly under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi. Lord Ronaldshay's obvious sympathy with the outlook of such Indian thinkers as Dr. Rabindranath Tagore does not mitigate his criticism of the extravagances of others. Mr. C. R. Das's uncritical glorification of past and disingenuous condemnation of political crime are appropriately castigated; the Bengali leader had not made his pacific gesture when this book was written.

And what of the future? In the author's opinion, the best hope for India lies on the cultural side "in a synthesis between East and West, of which men like Sir Jagadis Bose, who has wedded the analytical methods of Western experimental science to the particular genius of his own race, are the foremost runners. Politically, it may be found in the abandonment of the attempt to impose Parliamentary institutions on the British model upon a country which had never demanded full and immediate responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature, and in the substitution for the present ideal of "an Executive removable by the Legislature, but brought into close organic union with the people by means of the initiative and the referendum" which was advocated by the Aga Khan in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee which framed the Reforms of 1919 and which is enshrined in the present Constitution of Mysore. At the same time he fully realizes that no more improvements in administration or in the machinery of Government will solve a problem which is in its essence the problem presented by the juxtaposition and consequent rivalry of two religions.

FAMILY OF 35 FOR CANADA.

A Nottinghamshire family named Bradley, consisting of thirty-five persons, and extending over three generations, sailed for Canada last month by the Canadian Pacific liner *Montclair*.

The party consists of father and mother, their four sons and one son-in-law with their respective wives, and twenty-three children, and they are emigrating to Canada under the joint Government scheme for settling 3,000 British farming families in Canada within two years. So far this is the largest family to emigrate under this scheme.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* is due to arrive here at 8 a.m. to-morrow, and will berth at pier No. 3, Kowloon Wharf. The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on May 1st, and is due to arrive here on May 10th. The Admiral Oriental liner *President Jefferson* leaves Manila at 3 p.m. on May 8th, arriving here at 7 a.m. on May 9th, and will sail for Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan at 5 p.m. on May 8th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The following notice to Mariners appears in the Harbour Office: "Information has been received from the Naval Armaments Depot that some unserviceable cordite will be burnt at Stonecutters Range on Wednesday, May 6th."

Notice is hereby given that a pole beacon, surmounted by a black cylindrical daymark, to be known as Tungchow Beacon, has been established on the left bank of the Yangtze river. From the beacon, Tungchow Custom House bears N. 71° W., magnetic, distant 17 miles. This beacon in line with the Pitan Light-buoy indicates the deepest water on the Crossing.

MOTOR VESSEL FOR CHUNGKING

BUILT AT SHANGHAI.

The first of Diesel-engined boats for China river service was launched at the Huh Hsing Shipbuilding and Engineering Works, Shanghai, on April 28th. This vessel, which marks an innovation in maritime construction in China is but 100 feet in length and of no great depth, as it is intended for the Yangtze River trade above Chungking.

Messrs. Roscoe L. Hambleton are inaugurating a passenger and freight service between Chungking, Suifu and Kiating. Till now no vessels of this type have ventured into these perilous waters and the innovation of Mr. Hambleton is regarded with interest by commercial men of Central China.

The vessel is all steel, the hull having been built specially to provide absolute security against the treacherous current, which has foundered so many other vessels. Messrs. Fisher, Reeves and Murphy have surveyed the boat and have expressed themselves favourably on the workmanship and the designs, specially made for Mr. Hambleton.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "SOUDAN."

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This Vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf ex B.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays, within the free storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters, on or before the 21st instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. [113]

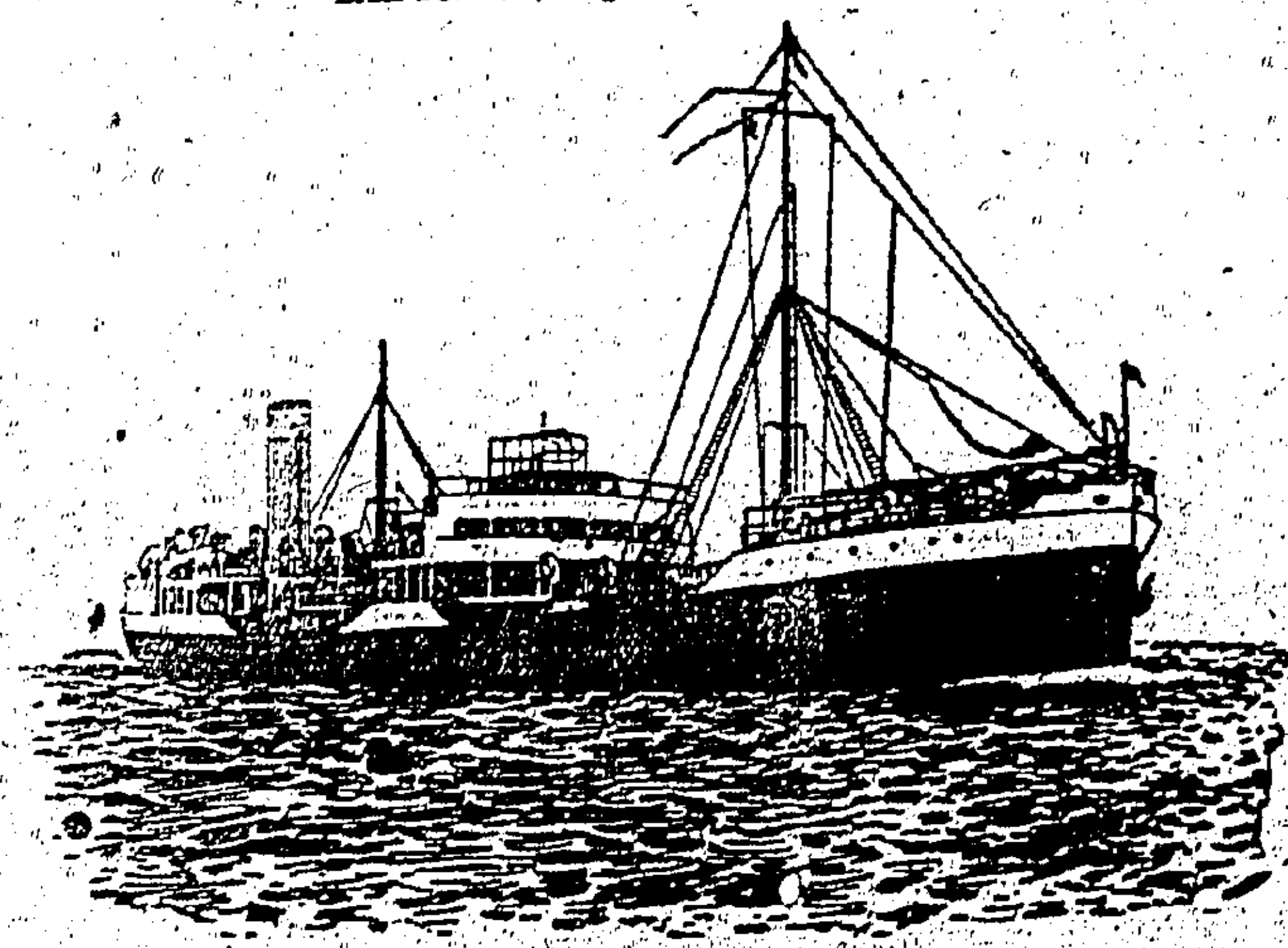
Hongkong, 1st May, 1925.

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TIENTSIN via CREEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 6th May, 7 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 6th May, Noon	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 6th May, 3 p.m.	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"TAKSANG"	Thursday, 7th May, 7 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"ESANG"	Friday, 8th May, 7 a.m.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 10th May, 8 a.m.	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"KUMSANG"	Tuesday, 12th May, 7 a.m.	
KORE via AMOI & MOI	"KWAISANG"	Tuesday, 12th May, Noon	
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 13th May, 7 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 15th May, 3 p.m.	
MANILA	"MINGSANG"	Sunday, 17th May, 8 a.m.	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"HINSANG"	Wednesday, 20th May, Noon	
SANDAKAN	"CHIPSANG"	Thursday, 21st May, Noon	
TIENTSIN			

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"GLENBEG"	25th May	25th May	31st May
"GLENMARA"	14th June	14th June	18th June
"GLENMAREE"	25th June	25th June	30th June
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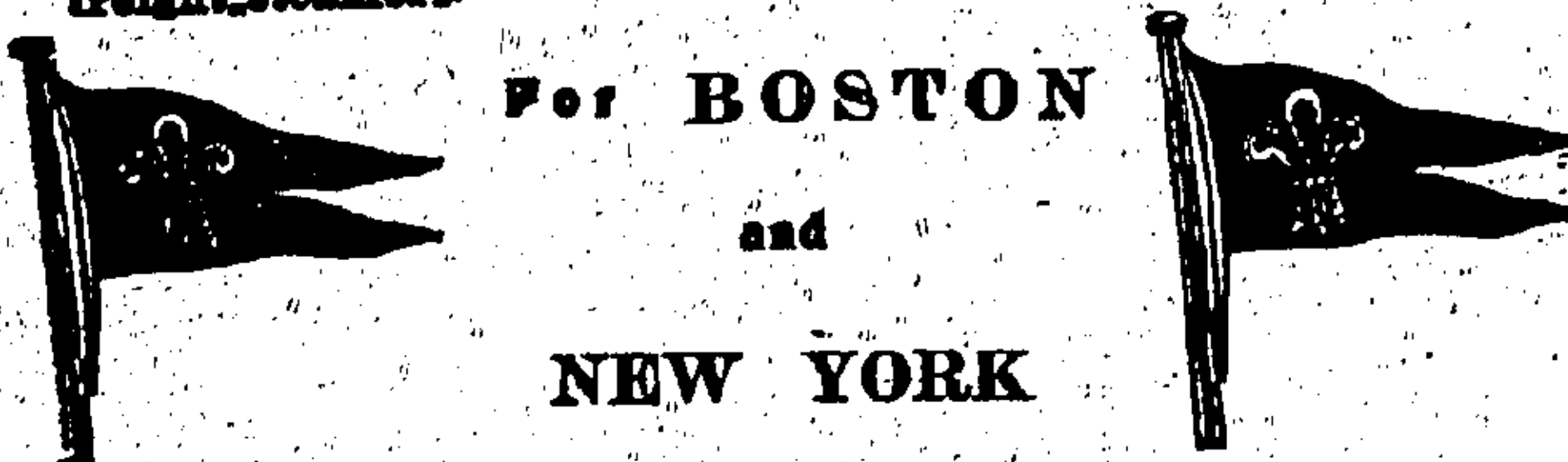
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ANDRE LEBON	—	—	10th May, 1925
AMPORE	—	—	24th May, "
CHANTILLY	9th Apr., 1925	11th May, 1925	7th June, "
PORTHOS	23rd Apr., "	25th May, "	21st June, "
ANGKOR	7th May, "	8th June, "	8th July, "
COMPIEGNE	21st May, "	22nd June, "	19th July, "

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORISSA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALIPORE"	5,373	12th May	Singapore, Penang, & Bombay.
"SARDINIA"	5,384	18th May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SOUDAN"	5,395	24th May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MORRA"	10,911	30th May	Marseilles & London.
"NAGAYA"	5,354	31st May	Marseilles, London, A'werp, & Hal.
"JYOTIR"	5,313	6th June	Singapore & Bombay.
"SICILIA"	5,313	11th June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	5,313	18th June	Mara, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	24th June	Marseilles & London.
"DELTA"	5,397	11th July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHMIR"	5,385	18th July	Mara, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,908	24th July	Marseilles & London.
"SOUDAN"	5,395	31st Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARAGAR"	5,305	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug.	Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	5,313	3rd Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"NARKUNDA"	16,337	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMALA"	5,128	12th Sept.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"KHIVA"	5,135	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	19,005	5th May, 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	5,013	9th May	do.
"TAKLFWA"	7,933	14th May	do.
"TAIBEA"	7,933	25th May	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	4th June	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	6,958	3rd June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th July	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th Aug.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	do.

† S.S. "TANDA" calls at Kolarubangan.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hankow, Cebu, Kolarubangan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as circumstances may require.
† Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"TAIBEA"	7,933	5th May, D.L.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	9th May	Moj, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	5,313	15th May	Shanghai, Moj, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SICILIA"	5,313	15th May	Shanghai, Moj, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	6,949	15th May	Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	24th May	Shanghai, Moj, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th June	Moj & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	5,385	18th June	Shanghai, Moj & Kobe.
"DELTA"	5,397	18th June	Shanghai, & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	19,005	21st June	Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,908	28th June	Shanghai, Moj & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th July	Moj & Kobe.
"KARAGAR"	5,305	10th July	Shanghai, Moj & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	5,395	10th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	24th July	Shanghai, Moj & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	5,128	7th Aug.	do.
"SICILIA"	5,313	8th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th Aug.	Moj, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NARKUNDA"	16,337	21st Aug.	Shanghai.
"KHIVA"	5,135	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moj & Kobe.
"DELTA"	5,397	4th Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Sept.	Moj, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	5,313	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moj & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	5,395	2nd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moj, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,908	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moj & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	5,385	1st Nov.	do.
"MORRA"	10,911	14th Nov.	do.
"KARAGAR"	5,305	18th Nov.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	18th Dec.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must deliver their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Cables Messing and more than 24 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, (Corner of Road Central, HONGKONG) Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class (Casual) Steamers (having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Lights and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine).

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAI-WING	A. H. Stewart	Tuesday, 5th May, at 4 p.m.
HAIHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday, 8th May, at 1 p.m.
HAIHING	Capt. W. S. Turnbull	Tuesday, 12th May, at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) and return by the same steamer by the "HAIHING," "HAIHONG" and "HAIWING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.

General Managers

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 5th May, Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th May, 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINKUA"	On 7th May, 3 p.m.
SAIGON	"CHINKUA"	On 8th May, D.L.
HOIHOW & HANGKOK	"CHINKUA"	On 9th May, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHUSAN"	On 9th May, Noon.
SWATOW & HANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 10th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"RUNNING"	On 10th May, 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"RUICHOW"	On 11th May, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"RINEHANG"	On 11th May, 5 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KUNGCHOW"	On 12th May, D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 13th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fuchow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

HANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Sundays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 33.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Due at Hongkong on or about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Beagle, Thursday Is., & Aust. Ports on or about
"TAIYUAN"	5th May, p.m.	8th May, 4 p.m.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. Central 33.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH**

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "DACEE CASTLE" ... Sails 10th May

LYDD TRIESTINE.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$56.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "ROSANDRA"	—	Sails 10th May
S.S. "KEKKA" (cargo only)	—	Sails 11th May
S.S. "VENETIA"	—	Sails 10th June
S.S. "TRIESTE" (cargo only)	—	Sails 15th June

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "ROSANDRA"	—	Sails 31st May
S.S. "VENETIA"	—	Sails 1st July

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails about 31st May

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1088.

Agents.

**KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.**

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

THE STEAMSHIP**"VAN CLOON"**

7th May, 1925.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN-DEAL DIRECT

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths.

Doctor carried.

English cuisine.

Wireless telegraph.

1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$100.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Services to all destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Telephone 1574.

YORK BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

